Numb. 274.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From February 27. to March 6. 1733,4.

Petersburg, October 6.

THIS Court being greatly exaſperated againſt King Staniſlaus's Party, for the repeated Inſults offer'd the Perſons of the Ruſſian and Saxon Miniſters at Warſaw; and having received Advice from General Lacy, that King Staniſlaus was retired at Dantzick, and that the Magiſtrates of that City had paid him all the Honours due to a King of Poland; her Imperial Majeſty has ſent Order to ſaid General to go to Dantzick, and take the proper Satisfaction. The Admiral of the Ruſſian Squadron has Inſtructions to examine all the Ships that come in or go out of the Port of Dantzick. The Lord Forbes Lacy Extraordinary from the King of Great Britain, has very ſtrongly preſs'd the Empreſs to terminate the Buſineſs of Poland in an amicable manner; but her Majeſty continues firm in her Reſolutions to take ſome notable Revenge for the Injuries the Adherents to King Staniſlaus are ſuppoſed to have done her. As the Court is ſaid to be informed that the French are inſtigating the Turks and Tartars to declare for King Staniſlaus, the neceſſary Orders have been diſpatched to the General Officers who command in the Ukrania to watch their Motions with 70 or 80 thouſand Men.

Florence, October 9. The Great Duke ſhews an extreme Uneaſineſs at the new Projects concerted by France, Spain and Turin, in relation to the Buſineſs of Italy. Count Thomas who had Leave given him to enliſt any tall Men he could find in the Tuſcan Dominions for the Service of a certain German Prince, on the 4th Inſt. received Orders from the Great Duke to depart this City in 24 Hours, and his Territories in 3 Days. We know not the Cauſe of this extraordinary Affair; but the Count has obeyed, and left his Recruits behind him.

Rome, October 10. The Pope ſtickles hard for King Staniſlaus: He has congratulated him upon his Election, he has enjoin'd all the Popiſh Biſhops to obey him, has exhorted the Temporal Nobility to acknowledge him, and laſtly threatens Anathema's againſt all his Oppoſers. The Murder of Prince John Juſtiniani is ſtill the Subject of Converſation: The Flatterers of that noble Family ſay, that the young Prince expired in the Palace of Raggi, that he died by the Wound of a Stiletto, and that the Murderer was a Marquis at leaſt. This Account, 'tis true ſounds well, and befits the Character that illuſtrious Youth bore in Life; We will not therefore credit the Report ſome People give out as that the Prince could ſtoop ſo low as to get into a Shoemaker's ſhop, and condeſcend to make Love there to the poor Fellow's Wife: Nor can we believe that only a cloſe Hug, or ſo, could inſpire a Man with ſo horrid a Jealouſy, as to plunge his Awl, into the Heart of a young Prince; no, the Awl, the Stall, the Occaſion, all, forbid it. It matters nothing, that the Shoemaker is booted with Iron in Caſtle St. Angelo, under ſuch an Accuſation; nor that Prince Juſtiniani beſtirs himſelf to prevent his Execution, as if 't would ſully the Honour of his Houſe, to have it regiſter'd *that his Son died by the Hands of the Craft, and with a Weapon ſo utterly Ignoble.* for the firſt may ariſe from an unjuſt and ill-natur'd Suſpicion, and the latter proceed from the Innocence of the Shoemaker, and the Juſtice of Prince Juſtiniani.

Dantzick, October 19. King Staniſlaus is thought ſtill to be in this City, but his Majeſty keeps himſelf very retir'd, and ſees no Company. He is ſerv'd daily from the Marquis de Monti's Kitchen, there being no Conveniences for accomodating that Prince in a manner ſuitable to his Rank.

Turin, October 10. The French Army conſiſting of between 30 and 40000 Men enter'd Piedmont, at the ſame time it divided into four Columns, and each Column had taken a different Rout. They are gone to encamp at Vercelli, upon the Frontiers of the Milaneſe, 12000 Sardinians are expecting them. On the 14 inſtant his Sardinian Majeſty ſummon'd his Nobles about him, and acquainting them with the

the new Alliance he made with the Court of France and Spain, declar'd War againſt the Emperor. A Report went current the ſame Day, that a Courier was arriv'd at Leghorn, with Advice that the Spaniards had made a Deſcent upon Sicily. 'Tis certain that General Philippi, the Imperial Ambaſſador, had not the leaſt Information of our Alliance with France and Spain, till News that the French were at our Doors. The firſt Advice he had, he communicated to a Courier to deliver to the Governor of Milan, but the Expreſs was ſtopt on the Road by his Sardinian Majeſty's Orders. When his Excellency went to Court the 17th Inſtant, the King treated him very civily, and gave him his own time to return Home. His Sardinian Majeſty is to ſet out from Turin the 25th, in order to enter upon his Poſt of Generaliſſimo of the united Army, and is to receive a pay of 10000 Louis d'Ors a Month. 'Tis believ'd that he will penetrate directly to Milan, there being only Novara in the way, a place of very little Conſequence, and afterwards over-run Pavia, Cremona, Tortona and the Mantuan, the Imperialiſts having but 12000 Men in the Milaneſe, very little Artillery, and no Proviſions, the Emperor conſtantly depending upon his Alliance with the King of Sardinia.

Hamburgh, Octob. 20. We learn from Dantzick, that the News of the Elector of Saxony being choſen King of Poland, had occaſioned a great Conſternation there, to King Staniſlaus and his Adherents, and alſo to the Magiſtrates of that City, which was increaſed from Warſaw next Day, of the Ruſſian Army having paſſed the Viſtula, poſſeſs'd themſelves of that Capital, and obliged the Regimentary of the Crown to Retire with his Troops and the Chiefs of King Staniſlaus's Party which remained there.

Strasburg, Octob. 23. The Army before Kehl has carried the Lunette of a Hornwork but not the Fort, as was reported, and we loſt in the Action an Engineer and 30 Men.

Paris, Octob. 31. The Marſhal de Villars went away from Fontainbleau on the 24th in the Afternoon, having had the Honour the ſame Day to have a Cockade put in his Hat by her Majeſty's own Hands.

From the Free-Briton, *Aug.* 2. 1733.

Of Pride in Men of Worth.

THE Inveſtigation of human Nature is not more difficult than greatly uſeful; however hard it may be to trace the Springs of Action, to mark the characteriſtical Paſſions of Men, and to ſee thro' their various Diſguiſes, whoever undertakes it with Deliberation, will in many Reſpects be wiſer from their Enquiry, and receive a real Benefit, eſpecially, if, while they watch the ſiniſter Views, and ridiculous Foibles of others, they are humble enough to ſearch their own Hearts for the ſame Infirmities.

There is a Weakneſs, indeed, which ſometimes is the Misfortune of Men whoſe Worth and Underſtanding we hold at no mean Rate, namely, a Self-Satisfaction, which when it grows immoderate, renders all Science vain and unprofitable. This Fondneſs for a Man's ſelf makes his Worth leſs amiable, his Virtues loſe their ſociable Appearance, and his Knowledge, or Ability, is treated without Reſpect, becauſe he ſhews them to the World, as proud Grandees do the Honour of Birth and Quality, to inſult their Inferiors.

Where this overgrown Self-Satisfaction is blended with every bad Quality, we have no Reaſon to be ſorry that the Man is marked with ſo forbidding a Characteriſtick. It would be the Bleſſing of Society, if all bad Men were unſociable; ſince the innocent and well-meaning would never be tempted to put themſelves into the Hands of notorious Inhumanity.

But where Men, whoſe Intentions are good, and whoſe Hearts are naturally kind, debauch their Underſtandings thro inſatiable Luſt of Applauſe, it gives ample Occaſion for Wonder, Regret, and Ridicule. How many do we daily behold of this Sort, familiar to thoſe who are infinitely raiſed above them; and ſtately to thoſe in their own Rank of Life? Others make uſe of the Privilege of the moſt indulgent Friendſhip, only to exerciſe the moſt unfriendly and diſtaſteful Authority; where there ought to be the eaſieſt Converſation, they aſſume the moſt imperious Dictatorſhip; where cordial and endearing Kindneſs claims all poſſible Tenderneſs & mutual Condeſcenſion, they aſſert a proud, unſociable Superiority of Character; others, not ſatisfied with uſurping the Name of Superiority, officiouſly thruſt themſelves into a Kind of Management over their Friend and his Affairs; theſe conſider the frankeſt Temper, the eaſieſt Humour, or the moſt friendly Diſpoſition only as ſo many Advantages in Favour of their own aſſuming and arbitrary Spirit. At the ſame Time that ſuch Men treat all the World in this magiſterial Manner, how do they ſwell with Reſentment, whenever their undoubted Equals treat them with decent Familiarity, or in any Manner leſs expreſſive of Homage and Reverence, than they are pleaſed to arrogate to themſelves? Such a Spirit makes Perſons inſupportable to their Friends, and their Friends grow indifferent to them; it cuts off Men of Senſe from the Enjoyment of their intrinſick good Qualities, and deprives them of the Affection of many, who fly from them as from a Plague.

The Truth is, there cannot be a harder Task than to bear that Behaviour from a Friend, which ſubjects a Man to worſe Treatment, than if he were in the Power of an Enemy.

As what has been here ſaid, is only of that Kind of Pride which corrupts Men of Worth, we have nevertheleſs Reaſon to wiſh them well in Spite of their Foibles, and we cannot wiſh them better than that they may ſee theſe Failings. Extream Pride and Inſolence are ill Signs of an elevated Mind, often ſure Proofs of one that is mean and groveling, always of a Judgment mightily corrupted and miſled. Even their Boaſts of Affection for their Friends, will be treated as ſavouring more of Ambition, and Delight to govern, than really to oblige. Such Men might juſtly be alarmed, did they conſider how much they provoke the Spleen and Reſentment of others. Mankind have no Reaſon to bear Inſolence, eſpecially where they ſtand on equal Terms, both of Power and Obligation. Such Inſolence occaſions many ſharp Reflections, many invidious Remembrances. The proud Man's Proſperity, like the Tyrant's Power, is obnoxious to all Men, becauſe he himſelf is the only Man who enjoys Satisfaction in it; whilſt Affability, like juſt Government, collects and cheriſhes all Men under its Wings; So that the meaneſt are in good Humour with the greateſt, and can bear to behold the moſt elevated Grandeur, without repining at that Man's Felicity from whoſe Influence all feel ſome Degree of Comfort, and none find Cauſe of Complaint. *DIOGENES.*

Rome, Sept. 12.

THE Murders that have been committed this Year, in this City, and Neighbourhood, amounts to One Thouſand, and in the Eccleſiaſtical State to Six Thouſand. The Meaſures the Pope is taking to abridge the Privilege of Men of this Stamp, will do him Honour, and will contribute not a little towards the Publick Security. Some Perſons in this Town being willing to get the Two Thouſand Crowns Reward, promiſed to whomſoever ſhould ſeize the Abbe Vaccei, who has taken Refuge in a Church, though upon a ſingle Suſpicion that he is the Author of ſome ſharp Satires publiſh'd againſt certain Cardinals, and particularly the Reverend Father de Evora, the King of Portugal's Miniſter, contrived the Matter with ſome of the moſt famous and experienc'd Sbirres of Naples. Two of theſe dreſs'd themſelves in Monks Habits and made the Refugee a Viſit; they pretended to be his Countrymen, made ſhew of great Kindneſs, and offer'd him Money, and withal promis'd to find Means to draw him out of his *Aſylum*, and favour his had

Eſcape into *Frioul*. The Abbe took their Friendſhip in good Part, received from them at divers times 60 Crowns, and at length a Religious Habit in which he was to make his Eſcape. This is an Age that makes People wiſe; the World is overgrown in Politicks; the Sbirres in Monks Clothing, or *the Wovles in Sheeps*, it is the ſame thing when tranſlated, attended, as was agreed on, in the Dusk of the Evening, and comes out to them a diſguis'd Hermit: the Prize was conducted ſafe; but behold, when they thought the Recompence had been, as it were, in their Pockets, they found no Abbe Vaccei, but a Friend of his refug'd in the ſame Church upon another Account.

Sept. 19. Cardinal Coſcia being inform'd of the Deaths of two prime Miniſters at Naples, who were his Confidents and Friends, and carefully conſidering the preſent Circumſtances of his Temporal, and as ſome ſay, of his Spiritual Affairs, has ſeriouſly enter'd into himſelf, and conſign'd a Letter to the Sieur Duke de Palombara, Caſtellan of the Caſtle of St. Angelo, to be given to the Cardinal Firau, which having read, he ſent to the Cardinal Corſinia, who communicated the Contents of it to the Pope: which were, That the ſaid Cardinal Coſcia was juſt become willing to pay 10,000 Crowns, ready Money, in Part of the Sum which he was condemned to pay for his frugal Adminiſtration in the laſt Reign.

As the Trade of Murder has been long and ſucceſsfully carry'd on in this holy City, without the Fear of God or Man, a Congregation has been held on the Subject, and it was therein reſolved to forbid all pointed Arms to all manner of Perſons, alſo to the Domeſticks of Cardinals, Princes, and Ambaſſadors. That a Law ſhall be publiſhed, that whoever ſhall kill, or wound to Death any Perſon, ſhall himſelf incur the Penalty of Death; and that all Homicides taking Eccleſiaſtical Refuge, ſhall after the Space of three Days, be taken out of the Churches, and puniſhed with Death, ſo long Time and no longer to be allowed ſuch Refugees. But having conſider'd that the Churches Royal, and Palaces of Ambaſſadors enjoy greater Privileges than other Sanctuaries, it was reſolved to write to all Sovereigns that they might give Orders to their Ambaſſadors and Miniſters not to give Refuge to Murtherers, but to permit them to be taken where-ever they ſhall be found, to the End that Juſtice may ſometime take its Courſe.

Hague, Octob. 30. We have it from good Hands, that the Conduct of the Court of Turin, with regard to their new Treaty Offenſive and Defenſive with France and Spain, has ſo aſtoniſhed the Imperial Miniſtry, that they can hardly recover themſelves. The truth is, as that Conduct ſeems *prima facie* to facilitate the Execution of the long and towering Projects of the Queen of Spain with regard to Italy, it has its Influence in other Places beſides Vienna, and ſeems entirely to have changed the Face of the Pacifick Syſtem. Above all, this Republick, which has the greateſt Reaſon in the World to be upon her Guard againſt the French, will now think it her Intereſt perhaps to concert proper Meaſures with the King of Great Britain, in the Arduous Juncture of a War in Italy, which may put the Milaneze, and (ſtill worſe) the Two Sicilies, into the Hands of France and Spain, that is to ſay, of the Houſe of Bourbon.

London, Octob. 18. A Letter from Liſbon, dated the 10th Inſt. N.S. has the following Paragraph in it, viz. 'We have 'juſt now heard, that the Sallee Men have taken two 'Engliſh Ships in the Streights Mouth, and carried them 'into Sallee, but cannot learn their Names. 'But Letters from Liſbon of the 15th make no Mention of any ſuch Misfortune, and it's probable it might ariſe from the John, Matthews, for Malaga, having been carried into Tetuan; for Sallee, and the other Ports to the Southward of the Streights Mouth, have been ſo block'd by Britiſh and Dutch Men of War, that it's more than probable none of their Cruizers have been able to put to Sea, altho' the Emperor of Morocco had uſed the Governor of Sallee, and others, very ill, in order to force them out, the ſaid Governor having been dragg'd at a Horſe's Tail till almoſt kill'd, but the Terror of the Men of War kept them in; However, the Capture made by the Row-Boat, from Tetuan, had occaſion'd a great Conſternation among the ſmall Veſſels at Cadiz and Malaga bound into or out of the Streghts.

On Tueſday Motning a Fire brake out at Berkley Houſe, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, in Piccadilly, the Occaſion of which, we hear was, the Workmen leaving a Glue Pot amongſt the Shavings in the upper Part of the Houſe, which boiled over whilſt they were at Breakfaſt, and ſet Fire to the Houſe, which entirely conſumed the Inſide thereof; but the Library, and great Part of his Grace's admirable Collection of Pictures, Medals, and other Curioſities, were ſaved, together with great Part of the Furniture, notwithſtanding which the Loſs is computed to be upwards of 30,000 l. We hear one Perſon periſhed in the Flames, who was aſſiſting in taking out the Books in the Study, the Fire breaking in upon them, two of whom jump'd out of a Window to ſave their Lives His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales was there, with ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction; and his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to order thirty Guineas to be given to thoſe who aſſiſted. The Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle attended in Perſon, with a Party of the Guard, to ſecure what Goods were ſaved from being plunder'd by the Mob; and all Perſons unknown were ſearch'd as they went out. Centinels were placed at each Door.

From the South-Carolina Gazette, *Feb.* 16.

Charlſtown, Feb. 15. Capt. James arrived here this Day from Briſtol in Ten Weeks: The Preſs being ſet before his Arrival, I can only inform my Readers, from the Craftſman Nov. 10. That 15,000 Sweeds have Orders to march towards Dantzick, to the Aſſiſtance of King Staniſlaus. That the Parliament is prorogued to Thurſday the 17th of Jan. That the Prince of Orange is arrived at Somerſet Houſe on the 7th of Nov. and that on the 11th his Highneſs was taken ill at the Dutch Church in Auſtin Fryars.

From the Craftſman Nov. 17. That on the 9th of Nov. Count de Montijo, Ambaſſador Extraordinary of Spain, received a Courier from his Court, and the next Day had a private Audience of the King, wherein 'tis ſaid he aſſured his Majeſty of the King his Maſter's good Friendſhip to this Nation. That the French have entered the City of Milan and ſecured the Avenues to the Caſtle. And that the Imperial Troops are gone in all haſte for Italy, &c.

BOSTON, February 18.

On Saturday laſt His Excellency the Governor ſent for the Hon Houſe of Repreſentatives up to the Council Chamber, and gave His Conſent to the Bill entitled, *An Act for repairing His Majeſty's Caſtle called* Caſtle William, *and for ſupplying the Treaſury with Bills of publick Credit for defraying the Charge thereof.* After which His Excellency was pleaſed to make a SPEECH to both Houſes, recommending to them the Repairs of the other Forts and Garriſons within this Province, and the ſtoring the ſame with Ammunition, &c.

The ſame Day, about 10 o'Clock in the Morning a moſt violent Guſt of Wind aroſe, which ſuddenly chop'd about from South to North-Weſt, and continued for ſome time with ſuch Fury, that it overturned a Cart loaded with Hay upon the Neck, blew down ſeveral Chimneys, drove a Veſſel from her Anchors in the Harbour, and at the North End of the Town blew a Warehouſe off the Wharff into the Dock. We have not heard of any Damage done by Sea, but are told by ſeveral, that it ſuck'd up the Water in the Harbour in great Quantities, and carried it to ſome of the adjacent Iſlands.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

Friday laſt being St. *DAVID*'s Day, the Society of *Ancient Britons* had a Sermon in Welch by the Rev. Mr. *Hughes*, at *Chriſt-Church*, and an Elegant Feaſt at Mr. *Owen Owen*'s. Our Hon. Proprietor, Governor, and principal Gentlemen of the City were preſent, and a greater Number of People than ever heretofore on the like Occaſion. It being alſo the Birth day of her moſt ſacred Majeſty Qu. *CAROLINE*, the Governor entertain'd the Company at his Houſe before Diuner, where all the Loyal Healths were Drank under ſeveral Diſcharges of Cannon on the Hill.

Saturday Evening a hopeful Girl of about 12 Years of Age was unfortunately drowned near one of the Wharffs of this City.

Tueſday laſt arrived a Sloop from Rhode-Iſland with Syder, Cheeſe, &c. in three Days Paſſage.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Barbadoes *to his Friend in* Philadelphia, *dated February* 2. 1733-4.

'Capt. Reddiſh who Commands our ſtationed Ship called 'the Fox, two Days ſince Return'd from his Cruize, and 'Reports, That there are Two Sail of 60 Gun Ships lying 'at Martinico, and 16 Sloops ready to put out at an Hours 'warning, in Caſe of War.

'That their Land-Forces conſiſts of 26,000 diſciplin'd 'Men,

‘ Men. If this Report is true, the Preparations of the French ‘ for War, makes them very formidable, especially to the ‘ defenceleſs Leward-Iſlands: The Fortifications in this ‘ Iſland are very much out of Repair, and the Militia ve- ‘ ry weak, ſo that in Caſe of an Attack the Gentlemen of ‘ this Iſland muſt defend it themſelves, and he that has ‘ the moſt to loſe muſt be moſt Active. We have Aſſu- ‘ rance, upon the firſt Declaration of War, that 10 Sail ‘ of Men of War will be ſent for the Defence of this ‘ Iſland; and as ſome of thoſe will be always Cruizing, ‘ they will perhaps prevent many Veſſels being taken near ‘ the Iſlands.

[*Some Gentlemen of this Town, who very well know the State of* Martineco, *ſay it it improbable that there is there more than half the abovementioned Number of Men.*]

B. Franklin,

Thee art deſired to inſert the following Queries in the Gazette, *for the Conſideration of People.*

WHETHER it is not a great Diſadvantage to the *French*, and a great Diſcouragement to their Colonies on this Continent, that from the Mouth of *Miſſiſipi* to St. *Lawrence* they have no Ports to the Sea, for the Benefit of Trade; but ſee them all in the Hands of the *Engliſh*, for 1500 Miles; tho' they poſſeſs a fine Country back of the ſame Extent?

Whether the Poſſeſſion of the Governments of *N. Y. J. and P.* would not be very convenient for them, as well on Account of the Plenty of Proviſions raiſed here, as for our Rivers which run far back towards their preſent Settlements?

Whether it is not poſſible for our Pilots to be compell'd to bring armed Veſſels up this River?

Whether Veſſels do not oftentimes turn the Point in Sight of this Town, before we hear of their being in the River?

Whether if this Town could be ſurpriz'd, there is not Plate, Clocks, Watches and other rich Goods in it, ſufficient to make it worth their While that attempt?

Whether, conſidering our preſent Circumſtances, any great Number of Men would be neceſſary for ſuch an Enterprize, or whether a moderate Number would run any great Riſque in it?

Whether they who are againſt fortifying their Country againſt an Enemy, ought not, by the ſame Principle to be againſt ſhutting and locking their Doors a Nights?

Whether it be not as juſt to ſhoot an Enemy who comes to deſtroy my Country, and deprive the People of their Subſtance, Lives and Liberties, as to ſit (being either Judge or Juryman) and condemn a Man to Death for breaking open a Houſe, or taking a Purſe?

Whether there was not formerly a People, who poſſeſſed a large and good Land, where there was plenty of every Thing; and who lived *after the Manner of the Zidonians, careleſs, quiet, and ſecure*? Whether this was not an Invitation to an Enemy? And what was the Conſequence? See Judges 18.

Whether the *French* Soldiers are a good, friendly, harmleſs Sort of People; or whether they are not compoſed of the Scum, the moſt profligate, wicked, and abandoned of the Nation?

Whether, if they were in Poſſeſſion of theſe Governments, and quarter'd upon the Inhabitants, they would out of Honeſty and Scruple of Conſcience, forbear to take any Thing which was not their own? And out of Modeſty and Baſhfulneſs, forbear to raviſh any of our Wives and Daughters? Or whether they would not do as they did, when they overrun *Holland* in 1675?

Whether we are ſure that if they ſhould attempt to abuſe our Women, our Men could be quiet and peaceable Witneſſes of it; and that Attempts to reſcue and prevent, would not occaſion frequent and daily Murders here, as well as in *Holland* aforeſaid?

Whether they would not take as much Pride in deflouring *Quaker* Girls, as the *Engliſh* did in the Nuns of the Town they took in *Spain*?

Whether from the Purity of our Lives and the Sanctity of our Manners, we have any more Reaſon to expect the immediate Protection of Heaven than the reſt of our Neighbours?

Whether the ancient Story of the Man, who ſat down and prayed his Gods to lift his Cart out of the Mire, hath not a very good Moral?

Whether 500 diſciplined Men well armed, are not able to beat an unarm'd, unheaded, undiſciplined, and affrighted Mob of 5000?

Whether, if it were known that we fortifyed and exerciſed ourſelves, it would not contribute towards diſcouraging an Enemy from attacking us?

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia. Entred in.

Ship Evening Star, Edw. Dewly from Boſton.
------ Molly, James Oſwald from Jamaica.
Brigt. Two Brothers, Richard Pidgeon from Barbadoes.
Sloop Endeavour, William Waters from Rhode-Iſland.
John Sim, & Richard Buddin from Jamaica.
Sloop Lydia, John Goodwin from South-Carolina.

Entred Out. Brigt. John, Frances Walmſly for Dublin.
Ship Morning Star, David Ruſſan for Barbadoes.
------ Evening Star, Edw. Dewey for Jamaica.
Sloop Happy, John Dawſon for Boſton.
John Richmond, & Thomas Glentworth for Barbadoes.
Brigt. Hampſhire, Richard Budden for Jamaica.

Cleared. Ship Eliza. & Dorothy J. Reve to St. Kitts.
Brigt. Pennſwood, J. Hamilton to Jamaica.
Brigt. John, William Halton to South-Carolina.

Advertiſements.

THESE *are to give Notice that there is to be Sold a Propriety Right to take up about* 600 *Acres of Land in the* Weſtern-Diviſion, *of* New-Jerſey, *which has been inſpected and approv'd by the Council of Proprietors, and a Warrant iſſued to lay out the ſame; any Perſon inclin'd to purchaſe, may apply to* Samuel Buſtill, *at* Burlington, *and be ſatisfied as to all further particulars concerning the ſaid Right.*

TO be Sold at *William Fiſhbourn's Wharf*, *Liſbon* Salt by *Simon Edgel.*

RUN away from *Henry Smith's* Plantation above *Tulpehocken*, the 12th Inſt. a Servant Man named *Tho. Bently*, aged eighteen years, freſh colour'd, ſomething freckled, had on a brown Kerſey, blue Coat cloth cap, *Indian* Shoes and Stockings, a Garlix Shirt; took with him the following Goods belonging to his Maſter; Twelve yards of Strowds, Three *Indian* Blankets, Twelve *Pounds* of Powder, Twenty bars of Lead, Two dozen claſp Knives, one Short Gun, a roan Horſe marked *I. D.* on his near ſhoulder or buttock, or both, with a narrow white Slip on his forhead; the ſaid Servant went in Company with *Wm. Mark*, a hired Man to the ſaid *Henry Smith*, pretending to go *Indian* Trading. Whoever takes up the ſaid *Bently*, and brings him to *Philadelphia*, to *Edward Shippen*, ſhall have *Three Pounds* and reaſonable Charges paid by, *Edward Shippen.*

Prov. of Penn-ſylvania, ſſ. NOTICE *is hereby given to all Perſons who are indebted to the Hon. the Proprietaries, for Quitrent due on Lands they hold in the ſaid Province, and for Lotts of Ground within the City of* Philadelphia, *that they provide to pay off the ſame in the next Month* (March) *for Collecting whereof the Rec. General hath appointed to attend at his Office in* Philadelphia, *from the firſt Day of the ſaid Month to the 16th, for Receiving thoſe of the County and City of* Philadelphia. *At* Cheſter *from the 19th day to the 23d inclusive: And at* Penſbury *in the County of* Bucks, *from the 27th to the 30th inclusive, of the ſame. At which reſpective Times and Places all Perſons who are indebted as aforeſaid, are required without further Delay to pay the ſame, otherwiſe they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the Law directs.* J. STEEL, *Rec. Gen.*

Philadelphia, Feb. 15. 1733,4.

N. B. *At the Town of* Lancaſter *the firſt and ſecond days of the Month of* April *next.*

JOHN FROST, *Staymaker, late Servant to Evan Morgan, now liveth in* Secondſtreet, *over againſt Doctor* Hooper's, *in Copartnerſhip with* Thomas Carter, *where all ſorts of* Stays *and* Coats *are made after the beſt manner.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where Advertiſements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.